





## Says Franc Would Drop

Barre Steps Up Warnings  
On Effects of Leftist Victory

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre and his allies today stepped up their warnings that a Communist-Socialist regime would impoverish France and kill its traditional liberties.

In a round of campaign speeches, Mr. Barre reaffirmed his confidence that the incumbent

majority would hold off the left in the March 12-19 National Assembly elections.

In a nationwide radio interview, he renewed his contention that the welfare measures promised by the Socialists alone would cost the country an extra 237 billion francs (\$47 billion). He said the French economy would falter and the franc would drop on money markets under the weight of inflationary spending.

Meanwhile, a poll published in the weekly magazine Paris Match predicted that the majority coalition would retain control of the assembly with 243 seats to the left's 222 based on a canvassing of 20,000 voters.

Analysts agree that a leftist victory will largely depend on whether the Communists and Socialists are able to stop their quarrel over future policies and unite their polling strength in the decisive March 19 runoff for candidates not elected or eliminated in the first round of balloting March 12.

## Socialist Offer

Socialist leader François Mitterrand reaffirmed today that in the runoff Socialist candidates will withdraw in favor of the Communist in each district where the Communist candidate wins more first-round votes than the Socialist.

The Communists said they would do the same for the Socialists only if Mr. Mitterrand agrees immediately on a joint election program. This Mr. Mitterrand refused to do.

Acting as he was assured of being the next prime minister, Mr. Mitterrand said one of his first moves would be to limit the foreign policy powers of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

He said that since the time of the late President Charles de Gaulle, presidents have been running foreign policy by themselves although the Constitution does not assure them such sweeping powers.

Mr. Mitterrand was pelted with eggs and tomatoes last night by 20 rightist extremists as he was campaigning in a busy Paris street. Blows were exchanged between the rightists and members of Mr. Mitterrand's entourage but no injuries were reported.

GAO Endorses Tax Incentives  
For Americans Living Abroad

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does decide to amend the 1976 law but comes to no conclusions as to which is preferable.

It found that special deductions for housing, education and the cost of living are simple and attractive in theory but become exceedingly complex in practice.

The report cited the difficulty in establishing reasonable floors and ceilings for such deductions and in determining accurate excess-cost indices for the many areas of the world.

A general exclusion, the GAO said, would offer the advantage of simplicity but would be too inflexible to deal equitably with the wide variety of situations faced by U.S. taxpayers abroad.

If such an exclusion were large enough to cover the excess costs of Americans in very high-priced areas, the GAO observed, it would provide a windfall for the large majority of U.S. taxpayers abroad. If the exclusion were lowered to prevent such windfalls, tax payers in high-cost areas would suffer, it said.

Indexing the exclusion to living costs in foreign areas carries with it problems similar to those related to special deductions. Such indices, the report said, would be very difficult to supply and further because of the peculiarities of the tax year—they would be two or more years old by the time they were used.

Whatever changes are made in tax incentives for U.S. citizens abroad, the report said, "a fundamental question remains unanswered: Could the foreign tax receipts represented by the sub-

sidy be more effectively employed to promote U.S. exports?"

Although these incentives have been in effect in one form or another for more than 50 years, the GAO said, "nobody has ever evaluated their effectiveness or the economic impact of changes in the incentives."

"Consequently, policymakers cannot be sure to what extent the incentives have benefited the nation," the report continued. "Undoubtedly they will persist until their effects have been carefully appraised."

To alleviate this situation, the GAO proposed that Congress enact legislation to require the Treasury and Commerce Departments to evaluate regularly the effectiveness of the tax incentives, to compare the tax incentives with such tax-deductible activities as trade exhibits, with DISC subsidies and other policy instruments designed to achieve similar objectives and to report regularly to Congress on the results of these evaluations.

## Apparent Contradiction

Despite the existing lack of evaluation the report contained an analysis of the projected effects of the provisions of the Tax Reform Act. The findings of the analysis seemed to be at odds with the recommendation to continue the Section 911 tax incentives, since the analysis indicated that the net economic effect of the 1976 act would be very small.

Sources reported that, just before the GAO report was released, its recommendations were rewritten—probably at the orders of the controller general—to emphasize the importance of continuing the tax incentives for U.S. citizens abroad.

To report says that it leaves out certain important considerations such as the influence that might be lost on foreign purchases of U.S. goods if Americans came home from abroad. The GAO said there is now no way to measure such a liability. In addition, the watching agency said that a lack of other data and the stable number of variables hindered the analysis.

The GAO report was issued shortly before the House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on the entire subject of taxation of Americans living and working abroad.



Leslie Hammond's prize-winning picture, entitled 'Tear Gas Terror.'

## South African Wins in Press Photo Competition

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 (AP).—South African photographer Leslie Hammond of the Argus Cape Town today won the annual World Press photo competition for the best press photo of 1977.

He won with a picture titled "Tear Gas Terror," which was

made at the Modderdam squatter camp, near Cape Town, as police threw tear gas at a group of squatters protesting the demolition of their homes. The photo also won first prize in the spot news category.

A record number of 715 photographers from 48 countries entered 3,689 pictures in

the 21st edition of the contest. It was judged by a nine-man international jury. Mr. Hammond wins a cash prize of 5,000 guilders (about \$2,393).

The news feature prize went to Susan McElhinney of Newsweek, New York, who captured President Carter sitting on an icy sidewalk.

## Smith Condemns U.K.-U.S. Stand on Rhodesia

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stems from his record as the man who led Rhodesia to break with Britain in 1965 rather than commit the country to eventual majority rule, and vowed later not to cede to black government in his lifetime. Mr. Smith shot back: "Don't let me pretend that I welcome this. I have not."

He recalled that his original commitment to majority rule followed a meeting in Pretoria 17 months ago with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. At that meeting it had been made clear that "even our friends in this world"—meaning South Africa—would abandon Rhodesia unless the undertaking to transfer power was given, and that the pressures on the country would be stepped up.

## Defends White Bloc

"Having made an agreement, we must abide by it," he said. "I don't think we could go back on it. If we did, then we would be rejected by everybody, even our friends and supporters would turn against us. You can't make an agreement and go back on it, that would be the surest way of committing suicide."

On the constitutional agreement, he defended terms that will give whites 28 seats in 100-seat Parliament for at least 10 years—nearly a third of the seats for slightly more than 4 per cent of the population. He said that it was "devoted" to suggest the white bloc, which will have the power to block constitutional changes that threaten property and other safeguards, will reduce the future black government to a puppet regime.

The Prime Minister said that the white safeguards, condemned by the Patriotic Front as a "sell-out" of the country's 6.7 million blacks, were "absolutely vital and fundamental" to the country's future well-being, since whites had the skills to keep the economy sound. "I don't believe you have to convince our black people of the desirability of retaining this," he said. "Many of them have visited countries surrounding us, and have seen the appalling conditions, the absolute chaos, which our regime."

Belittles Front's Support

Mr. Smith said that the black leaders involved in the Salisbury talks, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Sen. Jeremiah Chirau, were "sensible and pragmatic" men who enjoyed the support of "the vast mass of the people." By contrast, the Patriotic Front leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, had the backing of only about 10 per cent of the black population, according to government soundings.

Rome Bank Manager  
Shot on Way to Work

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP).—One of Rome's leading bank executives, Signore Borghetti, 54, was shot in the shoulder today as he drove to work, but was not seriously hurt.

A telephone message attributed to the shooting to the Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla organization that has claimed responsibility for much of the political violence in Italy.

and even this was slipping, he said. Reports that he was negotiating secretly for Mr. Nkomo's return were false, Mr. Smith said, and in any event the prospect of the veteran nationalist returning was of little importance.

West German Strikes

LUXEMBOURG, West Germany, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Several thousand workers in West Germany's metal industry held strikes today to press demands for an 8-per-cent wage increase.

U.S. Curbs Sale to Ethiopia  
Of Military Transport Goods

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one of four provinces in the Ogaden region of southern Ethiopia. The Addis Ababa radio, monitored in Nairobi, said that in the fighting "considerable numbers of the enemy forces were also wounded." It claimed that Somali forces "were being liquidated on all fronts" by Ethiopian units.

Overrun Last July

Sidamo Province was overrun by elements of the Western Somali Liberation Front last July. It is several hundred miles from the area where the main fighting has been reported, near Harar and Dire Dawa in the Ahmar Mountains.

In a news conference broadcast yesterday by the Mogadishu radio, Mr. Siad Barre said Somalia would welcome any peace moves "based on justice."

Somalia is ready to talk with Ethiopia, he said, "because to one in his senses would wish to continue the war. This does not

mean, however, that we are weak."

Ethiopia has said that it will not begin talks with Mogadishu until all Somali troops have withdrawn from the Ogaden. "Somalia's earlier in the month said it was ready to commit regular troops to the war because of the involvement of Soviet advisers and Cuban troops on the Ethiopian side."

But Mr. Siad Barre told newsmen that he had not yet taken this step, although "we have been attacked on several occasions."

## Ethiopian Forces Claimed

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP).—Ethiopian troops tried to break a months-old siege of the Eritrean capital of Asmara with a thrust to the south, but they were stopped nine kilometers outside the city, a spokesman for the Eritrean rebels said here today.

Habtegiorgis Abirha, a representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front, said that about 10,000 Ethiopian troops launched a counteroffensive two days ago toward the ELF-held town of Medeferra, 54 kilometers south of the provincial capital. He said the Ethiopians were equipped with tanks and backed by air power.

He said ELF troops engaged them in battle outside Asmara and turned back the attack, with "thousands of casualties" among the Ethiopian troops. He also claimed that a U.S.-made F-4E jet fighter was shot down by ELF troops.

3 Thais Reported Slain  
By Cambodian Troops

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Cambodian troops ambushed Thai border policemen on a road just inside Thailand, killing three officers and wounding nine, police said today.

A police armored personnel carrier and a pickup truck were destroyed by mines laid last night by the raiding Cambodians, police said.

## Bonn Declines Responsibility

U.S. Is Keeper of Tons of Files  
Captured From Fleeing Nazis

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP).—The State Department is storing tons of Nazi records behind barbed wire in an unmarked archive in a West Berlin suburb.

"There's nothing classified here, though a lot of it is sensitive. And contrary to what a lot of people think, we aren't protecting Nazis," said Dan Simon, the retired U.S. Army major in charge of the Berlin document center. The center is closed to the general public. Maj. Simon said that access is restricted to "friendly Western governments" and scholars with credentials from a university or a sponsoring professor.

"We don't answer private inquiries, and we try to keep the press out of here," he said.

The United States has copied files it wanted and once set a date to transfer the center to the West German government. But the Germans declined, although they have free access to it and pay its expenses. Karl-Heinz Hansen, a Social Democratic member of the parliament, said that he suspects that the West German government does not want the center because it "wants to cover up for personalities of public life who are former Nazis."

In the center's files, captured by Allied forces as the Third Reich collapsed, are Nazi party membership records and correspondence, records of the SS special police and the storm troops of the SA, documents on Germans from abroad who resettled in Germany during the Nazi years and records of Nazi courts and cultural officials.

A shelf with bound lists of SS men and women who staffed the concentration camps is usually the first stop for Israeli officials. "These people kept records of just incredible things," said Maj. Simon. "They would send people to camps, obviously to be liquidated, and put down their names, when they arrived, and what the quota was for that day."

One file contains a witness's written statement approving the plan of SS officer Karl Koch and his fiancée, Ilse, to marry. Later they ran the concentration camp at Buchenwald, and she had lampshades made of human skin.

Wooden filing cabinets hold records of 10.7 million Germans who joined the Nazi party. The files were captured at a pulp mill near Munich, where they were waiting to be destroyed. Also captured were loyalty files

## Atherton to Extend Talks

Cyprus Dispute Overshadows  
U.S. Peace Mission in Egypt

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (WP).—The U.S. attempt to nudge Egypt and Israel back on the path toward a negotiated peace resumed here last night but it had the air of an empty exercise as other events overshadowed the diplomatic process.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, in an effort to break the impasse that developed in the direct Egypt-Israel negotiations last month, met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel to discuss a possible declaration of principles that would be the basis for an agreement.

But Mr. Kamel and Egyptian officials were preoccupied with the aftermath of the Larnaca airport commando raid. Mr. Atherton, who was to return to Israel later this week, has decided to stay at least until Sunday in the hope that the Egyptians can give their attention to the negotiations with Israel, informed officials said.

## Related Farewell

Mr. Kamel returned yesterday from West Germany, where he was saying belated farewells after his tour as ambassador to Bonn. He spent much of the day in Ismailia with President Anwar Sadat discussing the Egyptian feud with Cyprus.

United Press International reported that Mr. Atherton met for 2 1/2 hours with Mr. Kamel to discuss Israeli ideas about a declaration of principles.

Mr. Atherton said that he conveyed to Mr. Kamel "the ideas that I acquired in Israel in the last two days and I will be going back in the next day or so to Israel to convey some of the concrete ideas that I got in my talks here."

"The Egyptian mood is all right and... we will leave no possibility unexplored and we will continue with our peace efforts and hopefully we will get to something positive," the Egyptian minister said, according to UPI.

## Recognition Withdrawn

Egypt has terminated its diplomatic relations with the Nicolas government of President Spyros Kyprianou and withdrawn its recognition of him as the lawful leader of Cyprus. The Egyptians have indicated that they will take further steps against Cyprus but it is not known what they will be.

Legal experts at the Foreign Ministry drafted a report yesterday on the effects of the withdrawal of recognition—a move that could bring Egypt into conflict with Greece, if, as some officials here speculate, Egypt grants recognition to the Turkish-sponsored regime that controls the northern third of Cyprus.

Even if Mr. Sadat were giving the Atherton mission his full attention, however, it is unlikely

that it would produce any substantive results, officials said.

Neither the Israelis nor the Egyptians have changed their basic positions since Mr. Atherton was here last month, sources said, and the place to look for substantive developments is not in the Atherton shuttle but in the visit to the U.S. next month by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Meanwhile, Mr. Atherton is seeking ways to reconcile the signs of a declaration of principles that have been offered by the Egyptians and the Israelis. It is understood that the most difficult issue is the proposed article about the fate of the occupied territories and the Palestinians.

Egypt has said that it would accept the formula offered by President Carter when he met Mr. Sadat at Aswan last month. It calls for settlement of the Palestinian question "in all its aspects" and for granting the Palestinians the right to participate in the determination of their future.

Israel has balked at both of these formulations and has given Mr. Atherton alternatives to discuss with the Egyptians. Official sources said that Mr. Atherton was hoping to receive from the Egyptians a clear-cut and definitive response to the Israeli suggestions, with the understanding that the United States may be prepared to offer language of its own.

Moscow Criticizes Initiative

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that attempts to reach a separate peace between Egypt and Israel damage Arab interests and delay a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Tass carried the statement as Syrian President Hafez el-Assad left Moscow.

Carter Delays  
Coal Decision

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Mr. Carter's assistant for intergovernmental affairs, but that both decided against Gov. Rhodes coming to Washington.

Mr. Carter's earlier meeting was with Senators Robert Byrd, D-W. Va.; Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; Ted Stevens, R-Alaska; Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va.; Harrison Williams, D-N.J.; Sen. Javits, and Sen. Baker. The President also met with House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass.; Reps. Frank Thompson, D-N.J.; John Ashbrook, R-Ohio; John Rhodes, R-Ariz.; and James Wright, D-Texas.

The Bituminous Coal Operators Association said today that it remained ready to resume talks with the union, but that in view of the UMW's bargaining position more negotiations "hardly seemed fruitful."

As negotiations continued, the effects of the strike mounted. New electricity outbacks were implemented in Indiana, and Tennessee Gov. Ray Blanton warned that 125,000 persons would be out of work soon if voluntary conservation measures do not work.

In Indiana, National Guardsmen carried unloaded M-16 rifles and ammunition as they took up stations at key highway intersections to insure the movement of coal convoys.

General Motors' Delco Electronic plant in Kokomo, Ind., announced that it was laying off 6,000 of its 8,000 hourly workers for one day tomorrow because of power outbacks. Regular production will resume Monday but another one-day layoff may be necessary March 3 if the coal shortage continues, Delco said.

The auto industry has threatened other layoffs if the strike continues.

Airport Name  
Is Still Schiphol  
... Or Almost

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Amsterdam's international airport, known up to now as Schiphol, will keep that name but for promotional reasons will now be known abroad as Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, the Airport Authority said yesterday.

The authority had doubted whether the name Schiphol was sufficient indication of the destination Amsterdam, a spokesman said.

A poll among passengers showed a preference for Amsterdam International Airport but this caused a public outcry, including questions in Parliament.

Schiphol means "ships' hell." The airport is part of a former lake and its site was known as "ships' hell" because it was dangerous to shipping.

Troops Quell  
5-Hour Riot  
In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23 (UPI).—National Guard troops crushed an anti-government demonstration early today in near Masaya after a five-hour riot in which several persons were reportedly killed or wounded.

A Red Cross spokesman, a manning station, said that 15 deaths were "terrible, something tremendous," and that there were "numerous persons wounded as possibly many dead."

Residents who fled the city all reported many dead and wounded but the Red Cross issued figures.

"I cannot tell you how many wounded there were because I don't have the data," Mr. Galt said. But I can assure you that there was something very heavy. It started around midnight and ended around 3 the morning. It was something tremendous. There was shooting on both sides."

## Under Occupation

Managua, about 20 miles east Masaya, was under military occupation today and reporters trying to reach the town said they were turned back by soldiers.

The fighting was heard around the Church of San Sebastian in the area of Managua where hundreds of demonstrators protested against the Jan. 10 signing of newspaper publisher Dr. Joaquin Chamorro and committed the 44th anniversary of the assassination of guerrilla leader Cesar Augusto Sandino, a Galtian said.

It was the third straight night of protests in Masaya. Several persons were injured Tuesday when troops dispersed tear gas on the town from helicopters.

More than two dozen persons have been killed in demonstrations and guerrilla raids since the assassination of Mr. Chamorro.

Moscow Is Said to Put  
Dissident in Hospital

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Vladimir Khebanov, the last of a group of Soviet workers who formed an independent trade union, has been placed in a psychiatric hospital in his home district of Dombass, dissident sources said yesterday.

Mr. Khebanov, 46, a former coal miner, was arrested by Moscow police on Feb. 7, transferred to Dombass in southern Russia the next day, and placed in strict isolation, the sources said.



A worker goes through guarded files at U.S. State Department facility in Berlin.

on teachers, doctors, policemen and others in special classifications.

There are records of about 600,000 SS officers and enlisted men and women. Some are singled out for attempts at burning. Nearly are files of 250,000 SS members who had to prove there were no Jews in their lineage so they could marry and have children. Another room holds 1.5 million files of correspondence

among party officials, some of it on red-banned Nazi stationery. A force of 300 persons used to work at sorting the files. The files are still not finished, Maj. Simon said, but the staff is down to 34 and he is the only American. The center handles 3,000 information requests a month. Maj. Simon said that 70 per cent come from West German officials.

The State Department took

over the center from the Army in 1962, after the files had been used for the trials of war criminals and de-Nazification proceedings. Persecuted and guarded, stands next to a park and pool at the end of a quiet street named Water Beetle Path, in wooded section of suburb Zehlendorf. Beneath the buildings are tunnels and underground chambers from which SS once tapped telephone lines

**Make it Mackinlay's**

**The Five Generations Scotch**







## Scotland Forever!

In a time of the breaking of nations when all manner of separatist movements are at work in almost every country, the British House of Commons prefers to bend rather than break. The labor party program to provide a measure of autonomy for Scotland and Wales was moderate enough to begin with and has been further moderated in the House of Commons. Moreover, now that it has passed the House it must still go before the Lords, who cannot stop it but might slow it down, and then to a referendum of the Scots.

Nevertheless, the bill that has passed does enable Scotland to manage a good many of its own affairs, even if it will not have the power to tax itself for those purposes but must operate within money grants from Westminster. And this whitening down of overall national administration is one of the practical goals of modern separatism.

Overconcentration of power in national capitals does have ill effects. The recurrent cry for greater state authority in the United States, complaints about the economic problems that Moscow often visits on the Soviet Union, attacks on French bureaucracy—all these are instances of frictions within nations where the whole assumes responsibilities that the parts might discharge more effectively, and certainly with closer relation to the affected citizenry.

But separatism is often divorced from practicality and derives its strength from sheer emotionalism. In Quebec much of the force behind René Lévesque stems from a sense that the French in Canada have lost

dignity since Montcalm lost his battle on the Plains of Abraham. And while much of this can be attributed to the choice of the French-speaking population, until recently, of a semi-feudal kind of agricultural life, and while it ignores the prominence many francophones have won in Canadian national politics, there is a basis for such a reaction. A sufficient basis, in any case, to make the autonomy all Canadian provinces enjoy—which is very great—not enough to satisfy many of Canada's francophones.

This, however, is hardly the case in Scotland, where a cultural tradition, world-renowned in letters, in tartans and in whisky, gives a Scot a national consciousness that can be as well expressed in sharing the Union Jack with England's St. George's cross as in allowing St. Andrew's cross to fly alone on its yellow background. It is long since an Englishman of Samuel Johnson's stature could jest about the Scots—and, after all, the union really began when a Scottish king came down to London to rule both lands. "Scotland Forever" is a fact as well as a slogan.

This could be more important to the Scottish personality than whatever limits may be imposed on Scottish autonomy. It may not answer such questions as who is to profit by oil in the North Sea or shipbuilding on the Clyde, or who profited by the poverty of the Highlands and the Isles. But these issues are as typical of the complexities of nationalism as the fate of francophones outside Quebec in Canada. To attempt to simplify them is to invite disaster.

## The High Cost of Quiet

According to the airline industry, the cost of compliance with the 1985 federal noise standards will be \$5 billion to \$8 billion. The airlines, understandably, are worried about it. Given their other capital needs in the next decade and their unstable profits, they aren't sure they can raise all the money they will need. But that, it seems to us, is an insufficient reason for Congress to create a unique tax fund that would pay part of the bill.

The idea, now getting serious consideration on Capitol Hill, is that part of the money raised by the taxes on air tickets and cargo should be handed to the airlines to buy new, quieter engines for old airplanes. It is a nice idea—if you happen to own an airline. Ticket prices won't go up. The money you get from the Treasury won't be taxable. And maybe as much as a quarter of the costs imposed by those new noise standards would be met painlessly. It is also a nice idea for the politicians who feel the pressure to help industry meet new federal standards: the subsidy will be almost hidden. Thus, the idea was endorsed along the way by both the Ford and Carter administrations, as well as the airline industry, and approved by a subcommittee of the House. There is even an indication that enactment into law of the proposal is the key to prying an airline deregulation bill out of the House. This is something the Carter administration fervently wants.

Nevertheless, the idea is a bad one. It

would set a precedent for using federal taxes to raise money to help industry comply with federal laws. If a federal tax on airline tickets is to be used to help the airlines with their noise problem, why not one on utility bills to help the power companies with their smoke problems? Or one on gasoline to help automobile owners refit old cars to eliminate exhaust emissions? The possibilities are endless.

There are already enough well-established ways for government to help industries and individuals in need of special aid without creating a new one. If the airlines really must have the \$1.25 billion this proposal would give them over the next five years, Congress can provide it through direct appropriations. That would be the straightforward way to do it. But since the central part of the proposal is a finding that the airport trust fund doesn't need all the revenue raised by the 8-per-cent tax on tickets and the 5-per-cent tax on cargo, a better solution would be to reduce those taxes. The airlines could then raise their base fares by the same amount without increasing ticket prices. That would raise the same amount of money for paying the cost of quiet. The distribution of it among airlines wouldn't be the same, but that is the problem of individual airlines. It is a lesser problem than the one posed by creating a new mechanism for using federal taxes to help private industry.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Dollar Decline and Bonn

The argument between the Americans and the West Germans over the decline in the dollar and the slowness of the West German growth rate... threatens to do a great deal of damage both to political relations between the two governments and to the economies of the rest of the world.

The West German case is that it is pursuing a courageously expansionist policy, not the policy is being threatened by the collapse of the U.S. dollar. They argue that the United States cannot reduce its oil deficit in the short term so the Americans try to improve their trade balance by exporting more to West Germany and Japan, or by exporting to third countries at their expense. Hence the calls for faster West German and Japanese growth, and for the appreciation of the mark and yen...

The Americans argue that their current account deficit, the main cause of the dollar's decline, is partly the result of the difference between U.S. and foreign growth rates and the deficit might be lower if there were full employment in major industrial countries... While this fruitless argument goes on, the world recovery peters out and unemployment in Europe threatens to rise for yet another year... The United States should accept the need to borrow formally to finance its deficit... and adopt an effective energy policy as soon as possible. The West Germans should set themselves a

target of running a current account deficit by the end of this year.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### Some Horrifying Weapons

The neutron bomb is a very unpleasant weapon indeed... It kills and maims by radiation, which means that people between about 500 and 1,000 meters from its explosion die very slowly, while those farther away are liable to be permanently damaged in a number of nasty ways. On a battlefield it could leave soldiers with damaged brains still physically able to operate weapons before dying...

The one aspect that should not be considered, or at any rate not taken at its face value, is the Soviet campaign that has been mounted against the weapon. This campaign has been carefully orchestrated to play upon the sensibilities of the West. Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have tried to take out a moral copyright on the issue, presenting themselves as profoundly concerned about saving humanity and peace from this new threat from the United States... The fact is that the Russians can claim no moral standing in this issue at all. They are busily deploying SS-20 missiles, each with three independent warheads aimed at Western Europe. These would do far more damage and kill far more people than an equivalent deployment of neutron warheads. The Russians are also preparing for chemical and germ warfare which is in no way less horrifying or more moral than radiation.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 24, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG—It is always striking to note the friendly feeling which exists all over Russia toward the United States. Russia has few friends but it counts the United States as among them. This sentiment exists not only here in the capital, but any of the numerous and constantly increasing number of U.S. travelers who visit the remote parts of the country can tell you that the feeling is nationwide.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1928

PARIS—Bustle cooks, impeccable valets, smart chauffeurs, dainty chambermaids and buxom concierges raised a great to-do at the *Bourse de Travail* last night because, despite their repeated protests, they were still being called "domestics" and "gens de maison" instead of being designated by their self-assumed title of "house employees." They also demanded better working conditions and higher pay.



## Palestinians: Looking at Reality

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In the folklore of journalism, scope is overrated. It is entertaining to steal a beat on a story that is about to break anyway, but "The Front Page" cannot justify the great freedom of the U.S. press. What does is the uncovering of concealed official business or—less romantic but just as important—the exploration of open but unrecognized social or political conditions. We all have partial vision, and it is one function of the press to make us see.

A good example of the press in that last role was a series of articles this week in The New York Times: a study of the Palestinians. Correspondents around the Middle East brought convincing detail and breadth of perception to a subject on which most of us have blinkered vision.

Palestinians make us, typically, think of terrorists. But there is "another reality," the correspondents said: "the reality of a striving middle class in exile, with the highest levels of literacy and academic achievement in the Arab world," as well as a hard-working proletariat.

### Some Still Dream

What they almost all have in common is a desire for a place they can call their own: a homeland. Some still dream of displacing Israel. But most, the correspondents found, have come to accept "the idea of a miniature Palestine that would be built on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip." In short, most Palestinians envisage a state of their own coexisting with Israel.

A West Bank lawyer who negotiated with Israel 30 years ago, Aziz Shehadeh, is quoted as saying: "There was a time, after the war in '47, when I called for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza and I was called a traitor. Now easily 90 per cent of the people support it."

The same is true of the Palestine Liberation Organization's leadership, the correspondents said: There is a consensus for the mini-state. If it materialized, even some extremists would accept it and turn to ordinary politics. But the consensus is unstable. It depends on the hope of getting some sort of homeland in a peaceful settlement with Israel.

And here the correspondents found a paradoxical danger arising from President Sadat's peace initiative. It came at a time of growing strength, among Palestinians, for the moderate view that reasonable compromise with Israel is possible. But as the initiative falters, support for extremism grows.

**Moderates Undercut**  
An article written from Ramallah in the West Bank said: "For the moment, what is perceived by West Bank residents as intransigence on the part of the Begin government has undercut the moderates and strengthened the

hand of the few radicals who still maintain that the 1967 lines are not enough for a Palestinian state."

Dr. Hatem Abu Ghazaleh, a member of the Nabulus Municipal Council, put the feeling bluntly. "We think from month to month they will withdraw," he said. "Now we know they won't. Sadat's visit unified us. Those who thought there will be peace now understand."

A last point that comes through clearly in the articles is the breadth of support among Palestinians for the PLO. In the West Bank, "scores of people interviewed said the PLO was the only voice that represented them." People differ on the leadership, but the correspondents found, see "the organization itself as the embodiment of Palestinian identity and nationalism." It is a collection of many groups and interests, and its strength lies in "its amorphousness." People bristle when it is suggested that they should abandon the PLO.

What does all this tell us about the hope of peace in the Middle East? It tells us first, I think, that the stakes are enormously high in the next few weeks and months. If diplomacy fails now, the situation will not just go back

to where it was before the Sadat visit to Jerusalem. The very idea of negotiation will have lost credibility.

Second, there is an urgent need to deal with the moderates. The Palestinians need a stake in peace. Begin really recognized the principle when he proposed "self-rule" for the West Bank and Gaza, but that did not go far enough to change the Palestinians' sense of where their interest lay.

Rashid Khalidi, a Palestinian who teaches at the American University in Beirut and also works for the PLO, told The Times correspondents that Israel "could neutralize Palestinian irreverence just by giving back the West Bank." Some will be skeptical of that view, but surely the aim is to give the Palestinians some status that they can be for.

Finally, the series of articles tells us that there are Palestinians—human beings, caught in a dilemma of their own suffering human emotions—that anyone should be able to understand, feeling a national identity. That may sound obvious. But there are Americans who believe, as one wrote me a while ago: "The so-called Palestinians do not exist."

## The Last Card in Panama

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—After all the thousands of words about the Panama Canal treaties, there remains one largely unmentioned issue of potential importance both substantively and politically: a top secret U.S. communications intelligence facility in the Canal Zone.

This is Galeta Island, a station at the Atlantic end of the canal manned by 50 Navy personnel and officially called a "naval group security facility." It is actually a high frequency direction finding station that is part of the top secret SOSUS network for tracking Soviet submarines.

There can be no argument that it is a high-priority, essentially irreplaceable U.S. security operation requiring renegotiation when the canal reverts to Panamanian ownership in the year 2000 under the treaties. What is not clear is the immediate fate of Galeta Island: Will there be sufficient security for the station's continued operation when Panama takes over the Canal Zone once the treaties are ratified?

**Sensitivity**  
Because of its sensitivity, this question has not been addressed in public debate. But senior military officers who have endorsed the treaties are privately worried about the fate of the installation.

Consequently, Galeta Island may well be the last card played by enemies of the treaties now that the Senate's secret session on the largely irrelevant drug issue has flamed. They may try to amend the treaties to keep Galeta Island under effective U.S. sovereignty. Since Gen. Omar Torrijos would never accept this, the amendment becomes a final attempt to kill the treaty. For that reason, facts about the importance and post-treaty vulnerability of Galeta Island take on political importance.

Actually, only two or three senators today know about the station. Even White House aides handling the treaties are unaware of it. Galeta Island is definitely not on the Canal Zone tour given visiting senators. But Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, revealed the existence of the station in his prepared testimony for the Senate Armed Services Committee. Adm. Holloway was pressed for details by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a foe of the treaties, in closed session. The admiral's replies have been kept secret.

However, senior Pentagon officials privately reveal that Galeta Island is the southernmost station in an Atlantic radio direction finding network. Besides its bush mission of tracking submarines, it takes positional bearings on surface ships and planes. It also has collected communications intelligence (most recently in the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border incident a year ago) and may expand such future activity.

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## Obituaries

## British MP Marcus Lipton, Led Case Against Soviet Spy

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marcus Lipton, 77, a Labor party member of Parliament for 33 years and one of the great characters in the House of Commons, died in a London hospital yesterday.

Mr. Lipton had been undergoing medical tests at Westminster Hospital after collapsing at his home Tuesday.

It was he who first named Harold (Kim) Philby as the "third man" linked to Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the famous suspected spy for the Soviet Union and who defected there in the 1950s. Mr. Lipton's allegations against Mr. Philby were central to the spy trial in 1964 and led to his withdrawal from the House of Commons in 1968. Mr. Lipton was vindicated.

"I am feeling rather smugly satisfied," Mr. Lipton said at the time.

The veteran Labor MP, who successfully campaigned in 1973 to have the sales tax removed from wrought iron chandeliers, had announced in January that he would retire from his Lambeth central seat in south London at the next general election, to make way for a younger man. There will be a special by-election.

Mr. Lipton's death leaves Prime Minister James Callaghan's ruling Labor party with 306 seats in the 635-seat Commons. The majority is 139 seats. The party has a working majority, however, with the support of 13 Liberals. Four seats are vacant.

Mr. Lipton never held ministerial office, preferring to remain in the backbenches, from where he dashed off 2,000 questions for the government of the day—often with a touch of humor.

"He was one of the greatest characters I have ever known in politics," said William Price, parliamentary secretary to the prime minister. "He was one of a slightly diminishing band of great characters."

Mr. Lipton had a deep husky voice, a mustache, and looked like a burly Groucho Marx. A black mark in the neck, he said, "is a reminder of the fact that I was once a member of the House of Commons."

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Marcus Lipton

PARIS BALLET  
Grigorovich Signs 'Romeo and Juliet'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Paris Opera Ballet had no production of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" in its current repertoire. Yuri Grigorovich has been wanting to do one, but his own Bolshoi company already has Leonid Lavrovsky's celebrated version as a cornerstone of its repertoire.

It was a clear case of demand meeting supply, and the new Grigorovich production unveiled last night gives the Opera a version unlike anyone else's of one of the 20th century's major ballets, and a splendid showcase for its young principal dancers. It is a radical departure from Lavrovsky's realistic, story-ballet approach, and a different conception, too, from Nureyev's vast Italianate fresco staged last year in London and recently repeated here (UPI, Jan. 20).

As usual, Grigorovich has sought to make dance the principal vehicle of communication. Lines and other story-telling devices have been amputated to the vanishing point. There is no Ben-Vollo, no Duke of Verona, and Juliet's nurse is hardly more than a walk-on. Grigorovich assumes that the audience knows its Shakespeare, or perhaps he does not care, and in 18 fast-moving scenes in two acts of about an hour each he concentrates on the primary emotions of love and hate.

The production is not specific about time or place. Simon Yashalov's set consists of an array of black curtains hanging from the flies and moved around (hoistily) to assume different shapes and create changing scenes. Now and then a specific object—a balcony, a bell—appears. The choreographer has imagined the drama taking place at Carnival time, and the revelers and musicians are a kind of continuously mobile backdrop and their costumes supply most of the color in an otherwise neutral space.

Grigorovich's version is more impressive in its sense of structure, with its contrast between

Dominique Khalifonni and Michael Denard in one of their four pas de deux from "Romeo and Juliet."



intimate scenes and mass movement, and its staccato, then for the choreography as such. The ritual-like lamentations over the bodies of Tybalt and Mercutio, with a sudden cut to the lovers' farewell scene, was a brilliant stroke. The Tybalt-Mercutio duet was more stylized dance than choreographed fight, while the following Tybalt-Romeo duet was seen mostly through the reactions of the Carnival revelers, with the duetlers off stage until the fatal thrust.

The four principal men were sharply distinguished from each other both by choreography and by careful casting. Michael De-

nard's Romeo was handsome, tender and noble; Jean Guiserix's Tybalt was a menacing, sword-swishing heavy somewhat in the mold of Crassus in Grigorovich's staging of "Spartacus," with breathtaking sequences of leaps and turns that Guiserix tossed off brilliantly. Georges Plekha's Mercutio was as sparkling and airborne as a court jester, and Bernard Bouchier brought a solemn, aristocratic pulse to Paris's brief scenes.

Dominique Khalifonni was the Juliet, with her long, slender lines giving a sense of the slightly awkward grace of teenager. She and Denard had no less than

four full-scale pas de deux to dance, and while these were unfailingly attractive, Grigorovich did not endow them with enough choreographic inventiveness or originality to keep a progressive feeling of sameness from setting in. One departure from setting in, a brief scene with Juliet alone, was to have Romeo dying, but still alive, when Juliet awoke, ending the ballet with Juliet lifeless across Romeo's body.

The Bolshoi's Algis Juraitis was the conductor, and he drew the maximum in orchestral color and rhythmic life from Prokofiev's magnificent score, although in the second act the Opera's orchestra often responded raucously.

## U.K. Child Museum Is Not Just 'Kid Stuff'

By Ruth Gruber

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—K.H. Shepard, who illustrated the Winnie the Pooh books, did quick pencil sketches to work out the final drawings. So did Beatrix Potter. She drew endless series of rabbits, sometimes on the back of her envelopes, to perfect her Peter Rabbit pictures.

Their sketches, as well as sketches, drawings and completed pictures by Arthur Rackham, Kate Greenaway, Kay Nielsen, Randolph Caldecott, and other famous illustrators of children's books, form part of the fascinating collection of all types of material grouped in the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood.

There, every day, hordes of schoolchildren, club members and workers wander purposefully under the watchful eyes of their teachers.

Antique Dolls

There are scores of huge, detailed antique dolls and doll-houses chronicling their development over the past several hundred years. In a long case down the central gallery march thousands of brightly painted lead soldiers, farmers, cowboys, Indians, Zulu warriors and other tiny figures produced since the late 18th century.

The Bethnal Green Museum, in London's East End, is actually a branch of the huge Victoria and

Albert Museum of Decorative Art on the other side of London and as such it contains a number of exhibits rather removed from the sphere of childhood.

There is a superb collection of Rodin sculpture, a ghostly gallery of antique wedding dresses, some stunning Japanese samurai armor and a marvelous gallery of art nouveau furniture.

"It's shown there more or less because there just isn't room for it all at the Victoria and Albert," said a museum staff member.

Glass and Iron

It was opened in 1872 as a museum of science and art, and the intricate prefabricated iron and glass structure is considered the most important surviving example of this mid-19th-century type of building.

Lately it has emphasized the children's aspect of the exhibits and stages special shows on subjects such as children's books, unusual dolls, and other "kid stuff."

There's also an "art room" where children can paint and draw—and then have their pictures placed on show alongside the great book illustrations.

For the schoolchildren who visit, it is, of course, a variation of the learning-through-playing philosophy, which is well illustrated by one of the permanent exhibits.

This is a huge collection of

18th and 19th-century board games and puzzles—almost every one of which is designed to instruct or uplift. Modern children would probably enjoy the puzzles based on maps, and perhaps even the games based on English history.

But one wonders what they would think of the 18th Century of Content card game in which

three "good" characters like "Felicie Amable, whom all loved and whose virtue won the reconciliation of all," strive for spiritual happiness against 14 "weak" characters like "Jemima Prefail, who could not endure Samuel Suspicions" and "Samuel Ironical, who cast reflections on Sebastian Frit," who in turn "taunted at James Jestful."

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CUNARD QE2

To Increase Government Power  
Major Reforms Are Outlined  
In Swiss Draft Constitution

BERN, Feb. 23 (AP)—The government published the draft of a profoundly reformed constitution for Switzerland. The new constitution will be voted on two years from now, but a major constitutional amendment is being offered to be voters in a referendum on Sunday.

The amendment, aimed at increasing government power over the traditionally laissez-faire economy, would facilitate restrictions on nonresident funds and on residents acquiring credit abroad. It also would give the Swiss National Bank permanent control of minimum bank reserves and of capital-market policy.

The broader draft sets various international precedents in constitutional jurisdiction, ranging from a pledge to work for world peace to the obligation of the state to "fight against any profit-making desire that could be economically or socially harmful."

It would ban censorship and capital punishment which can be

imposed in times of war for treason. Women, who won the right to vote seven years ago, would be guaranteed the same pay as men if they do the same work.

The draft details a catalogue of civil rights, including the right of everyone to have a look at public and private personnel files which concern him. This right also applies to computerized data.

The draft was worked out by a 48-member government-appointed commission including jurists, economists, journalists, a novelist and a housewife.

Publication of the draft is sure to create a nationwide debate in the 700-year-old confederation. All citizens have been asked by the government to submit suggestions and comments. This mammoth consultation process will end in mid-1979, and a vote on the project is likely to occur in the first half of the 1980s. Justice Minister Kurt Furgler, who headed the commission which prepared the draft, did not sound very optimistic about popular approval at a news conference.

Despite the Switzerland's traditional image of political stability, there have been repeated signs of uneasiness over the slow pace of reforms. The commission recalled that in 1964, a leading law expert, Max Imboden, had said, "In the 19th century, we were a revolutionary nation, today we are one of the most conservative countries in the world."

This "Belvetian malaise," especially among young Swiss, has led to a recent flood of popular initiatives seeking constitutional amendments on such widely differing subjects as pollution control and surtaxes on top-bracket incomes.

In clarity, the new text is far simpler than the often cumbersome phrased present Constitution and is only half its size. It does away with a string of "folklore attributes." These include rules on the "noncommercial manufacture of distilled spirits of gentian roots," on the "embanking of mountain streams" and on the maximum stake in public games of chance—fixed at 5 francs (\$2.60) by a plebiscite decades ago.

TURKU, Finland—The Delta







## Dollar Slumps To Record Low Levels

### Central Bank Actions Fails to Stop Selloff

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Disorderly conditions on the foreign exchange market intensified today despite central bank intervention and the dollar plumed new lows against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

The Bundesbank bought an estimated \$50 million at the Frankfurt fixing, but even that was not enough to absorb the "huge selling orders that came in," one dealer said.

The dollar was fixed at a record low of 2.0220 marks. Outside the fixing, the West German central bank may have purchased up to \$120 million, according to some estimates. The Swiss National Bank probably also entered the market, though the amount could not be determined.

Later, the New York Federal Reserve Bank apparently intervened heavily to stem the U.S. currency's speculation.

Nonetheless, the dollar lost considerable ground. Against the deutsche mark, it hit an intraday low of 2.0155 marks, nearing what many see as the critical 3-mark psychological barrier. It partially recovered to 2.0203 marks, down from 2.0399 marks late yesterday.

Against the Swiss franc, the U.S. currency reached an intraday low of 1.7890 francs before finishing at 1.7935 francs, down from 1.8265 francs overnight.

According to one source, commercial sales of dollars for marks and Swiss francs by large West German car manufacturers apparently touched off a wave of frantic dollar selling early today.

Many foreign exchange dealers expressed bitter resentment about the manner in which the monetary authorities, particularly the U.S. Fed, are handling the disorderly situation on the market.

"The central banks aren't doing

## U.S. and W. Germany Agree to End Dispute

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The United States and West Germany have privately agreed to end their lingering public argument about whether the Germans are pulling their weight in stimulating the world economy, a source close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday.

The dispute about the ability and desire of the government here to serve as an economic peace-maker was causing irritation on both sides and has had a negative effect on relations between Bonn and Washington.

The informant, a high government official, reported that the understanding was reached last

week at a meeting here between the Chancellor and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

In rough terms, he said, the agreement means that the U.S. government would stop suggesting that the projected West German growth rate of 3.5 per cent for this year was insufficient to help the world economy and that, as such, it represented a shrinking of West Germany's responsibilities as a global economic force.

Dollar Criticism

In turn, according to the informant, the Chancellor promised that West Germany would "stop talking about the weakness of the dollar" as a cause of instability in international trade.

The informant's report followed widespread comment here about a report in the current issue of the news magazine *Der Spiegel* that the Chancellor had made bitterly angry remarks about President Carter and the White House staff.

The report said that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Defense Minister Hans Apel had called Mr. Schmidt to task for private comments indicating that he personally did not care for Mr. Carter—the magazine quoted the Chancellor as saying, "The word 'Jimmy' gets stuck in my mouth"—and suggesting that the President has little understanding of economics.

A government spokesman described the report as "completely inaccurate," but other sources confirmed that Mr. Genscher had said at least that the Chancellor was partly to blame for the deteriorating relations and that Mr. Schmidt should be responsible for correcting them.

Leaving Resented

According to these accounts, Mr. Genscher told Mr. Schmidt that his problem lay in a tendency to lecture other governments on economic issues. U.S. diplomats here had been openly irritated by what they felt was Mr. Schmidt's assumption "that he is the only man in the world to know anything about economics."

Mr. Genscher also was said to have told Mr. Schmidt that the dispute over economic growth was needlessly threatening U.S.-German relations.

The dispute began during the first months of the Carter administration, when the White House suggested that West Germany might play a greater role in accelerating the economies of its neighbors by increasing demand at home. The question was pressed at the London economic summit conference last year where West Germany agreed, with clear reluctance, to attempt to achieve a 5-per-cent growth rate.

Inflation Low

To every statement of the U.S. position, the German reply was they were doing all they could without risking serious inflation. The inflation rate here of 3.2 per cent is among the lowest in the industrialized world and the Chancellor's prime political strongpoint.

Last month, the tone hardened when Mr. Schmidt openly rejected advice from West Germany that West Germany could serve as an economic locomotive, saying that such counsel showed very little understanding of the West German or world economy.

Earlier this month, Economics Minister Otto von Lambsdorff, returning from Washington, said that he had again been pressed on expanding the German growth rate. He reported with "disappointment" the lack of understanding he perceived within the Carter administration.

### Wilkinson Match Sees Profits Up

Wilkinson Match expects pretax profit for the year ending March 31 to rise to \$14 million against \$12.5 million the previous year. The company expects to recommend a final dividend of 5.218 pence, making 10 pence for the year against 8.314 pence paid in the previous year, an increase of 20.3 per cent. The forecasts, contained in a circular recommending that shareholders approve the acquisition of True Temper Corp., could prove wrong if the acquisition were not approved. Wilkinson warns. To buy True Temper, a Garden tools subsidiary of Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc., Wilkinson would issue 5.5 million ordinary shares plus cash payments totaling \$8 million. The offer values True Temper at about \$14.7 million. Allegheny Ludlum, which currently holds 29 per cent of Wilkinson, will own 44.43 per cent of the enlarged equity, following approval of the offer.

### IBM Office Copier Has Problems

International Business Machines is quietly working to remedy problems plaguing its top-of-the-line office copiers, the Series III. IBM says that most of the machines, which make 4,500 copies an hour, are working well. Yet breakdowns are frequent enough that 89 per cent of those who use the machines report at least some trouble with them, according to a recent survey by Martin Simpson Research Associates, publisher of a copying industry newsletter. The principal problem, industry sources say, is that the paper jams, particularly when used by untrained operators. Seeking to rectify the difficulties, IBM has slowed production of the copiers to incorporate some design changes and increase product testing before shipment. As a consequence, there is a delay of more than six

months between order and delivery, up from about four months a few weeks ago, comparing with delivery times of about a month for competing copiers made by Kodak and Xerox. Some industry sources blame the Series III for an apparent decline in the profitability of IBM's office products division, which markets the copier. Operating income in the office products division was about 18 per cent of revenue in the early 1970s but it amounted to only 9.5 per cent of gross income in 1977.

### Hole Drops Bid for Field

Carter Hawley Hale Stores is withdrawing its proposed offer to acquire Marshall Field for about \$380 million, or \$42 per share, because the hotly contested bid "no longer makes economic sense," Philip Hawley, president of Carter Hawley, says that "after a careful analysis of their five-city expansion plans, and the probable impact on their earnings, we concluded that a tender offer would no longer be in the best interests of our shareholders." Angelo Arana, president of Field and a bitter opponent of the takeover attempt, says that "without this distraction we can resume full attention to our business and expansion program. We are confident that this expansion program... represents an important direction for solid, profitable growth. We feel that their withdrawal confirms our initial judgment that their proposal was inappropriate and ill-conceived." After the initial bid, in moves that the firm claims were unrelated to the takeover attempt, Field suddenly announced a series of acquisitions and planned expansions of its own: It bought a five-store chain in the northwest, and said it had committed itself to moving into Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, New Orleans and Kansas City. It also said it was talking to B. Altman in New York about a merger, although that firm denied it.

### Attitude Is Bullish for Speculators

## Platinum Producer Wary of Output Boost

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—

The world's largest platinum-producing company, South Africa's Rustenburg Platinum Mines Ltd., is taking a wait-and-see attitude about canceling production cutbacks and further increasing its price for the metal, which it has boosted 27 per cent to \$205 an ounce in little more than two months, sources close to the company say.

The company's attitude is bullish for speculators in platinum futures, who have been bidding up prices as platinum has been considered underpriced in relation to gold. Both metals are benefiting from demand from traders seeking refuge from the dollar's decline in currency markets.

Sources here say Rustenburg currently is producing at the rate of fewer than 1 million ounces a year, a rate that reflects a cutback of 10 to 20 per cent that was announced last November. Current platinum prices "are probably sufficient to induce Rustenburg to restore what has been cut back, one source says.

But higher prices and the prospect they will be maintained probably will be required before the company would consider expanding its output to 1.4 million ounces a year, a rate considered to be its comfortable production ceiling, this source believes. "Rustenburg will have to be pretty confident they could sell their production at \$200 or \$240 an ounce at least," he declares.

For the moment, the company is not believed to be considering another price increase. But it is known to be watching market developments. The London free-

market price for the metal is around \$10 an ounce above Rustenburg's price.

The free market's strong rise in recent months reflects two major factors, analysts say. On the demand side, Japan, the world's largest user of platinum for jewelry, auto emission control and other industrial purposes, has been boosting its imports.

These jumped to five metric tons in January from an average of about three metric tons a month last year, London sources estimate. A metric ton is equivalent to about 32,150 troy ounces, the unit in which platinum is priced. Japan currently is out of the free market, but some sources

think its purchases will resume soon.

More importantly, some analysts say, a lack of sales by the Soviet Union, the world's second largest producer, is underpinning prices. "They just don't seem to be interested in selling," one leading dealer comments. Supplies appeared to become scarce last July and by autumn there were reports that Moscow was falling behind on delivery commitments to non-Communist customers.

These reports became linked with suspicions that the Soviet Union might be buying platinum in the free market to avoid having to default on its contracts, but this never was confirmed.

## Retail Sales Increase Boosts Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The stock market got a last-minute push today, helping the Dow Jones industrial average to eke out its first gain in more than two weeks. Trading was moderate.

Analysts said the market was helped by a late afternoon government report of a 4.9 per cent rise in weekly retail sales.

But failure by coal industry negotiators to reach a settlement continued to be a drag on the market, the analysts said. Administration officials quoted President Carter as saying at today's meeting on the coal strike that this was the last chance of a settlement.

A surprise decline in the money supply was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York minutes after the final bell.

The Fed said the basic measure dropped \$1.2 billion in the week ended Feb. 15 and the more broadly defined measure was down \$1.1 billion.

### French Car Exports Set Record in 1977

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The French auto sector established a new record foreign trade surplus in 1977, with exports outstripping imports by 20.8 billion francs—a 31.6-per-cent improvement on the 15.8-billion-franc trade surplus of a year before—the auto builders' association reported.

Exports, which rose by 22 per cent last year to 42.2 billion francs, were also at a record high level, while imports increased by only 13.5 per cent to 21.4 billion francs.

Car exports accounted for 13.6 per cent of overall French exports last year, up from 12.9 per cent in 1976.

### IBM Sues Xerox

ARMONK, N.Y., Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—IBM filed a patent infringement suit against Xerox Corp. today charging that Xerox's word processing systems infringe seven of IBM's U.S. patents. IBM is asking for injunctive relief against Xerox and for unspecified damages.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.90 at 750.95. At 3 a.m. it was off 07.

Some 730 issues gained and about 600 were lower. Volume totaled 16.72 million shares compared with 18.45 million yesterday.

Chrysler was the standout loser, down 7.8 at 11 3/8. The company said it lost \$49.7 million in the fourth quarter and expects a loss in the current quarter.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1977	1976	
<b>Allis-Chalmers</b>			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	369.10	368.80	
Profits	13.10	11.90	
Per Share	1.08	0.90	
Year			
Revenue	1,540.00	1,500.00	
Profits	67.00	58.70	
Per Share	5.52	4.51	
<b>Beneficial</b>			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	16.30	9.50	
Profits	0.67	0.30	
Per Share	85.70	100.40	
Year			
Revenue	3.84	4.52	
Profits	3.86	4.05	
Per Share			
<b>Carnation</b>			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	623.50	585.00	
Profits	28.20	27.30	
Per Share	0.76	0.73	
Year			
Revenue	2,330.00	2,170.00	
Profits	109.10	103.70	
Per Share	2.93	2.78	
<b>Carrier</b>			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	361.50	249.80	
Profits	11.10	6.70	
Per Share	0.40	0.23	
<b>Chrysler</b>			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	4,200.00	4,000.00	
Profits	-49.70	119.20	
Per Share	—	1.98	
<b>Detonics Inc.</b>			
Year			
Revenue	16,700.00	15,500.00	
Profits	163.20	422.80	
Per Share	2.71	7.02	
<b>Esmark</b>			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Profits	14.10	14.90	
Per Share	0.75	0.80	

## Profit at ICI Fell in 1977

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Britain's largest industrial company, today reported net profit of £226 million for 1977, down from £245 million a year earlier.

Sales were £4.66 billion, up from £4.14 billion.

ICI declared dividends for the year of 25.02 pence, the maximum permitted under government controls.

The 1977 net profit, which was down 7.8 per cent from a year earlier, was after extraordinary losses of £29 million, compared with losses of £24 million in 1976.

ICI said that its sales volume made some recovery in the fourth quarter, but an erosion of profit margins that started in the third quarter had continued for the rest of the year due to higher costs.

ICI said that profitability of exports had been severely reduced due to the strength of sterling.

### Barclays Profit Rises

In another report today, Barclays Bank said operating profit rose last year to £243.4 million from £190.9 million, while net profit totaled £122.5 million, up from £79.7 million.

### Paribas Earnings Drop

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas reported net earnings for 1977 of 71.58 million francs (\$15.2 million), down from 84.38 million francs in 1976.

## U.S. Urged to Borrow Foreign Currency

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Treasury is coming under increasing European pressure to do a large chunk of its medium-term borrowing in foreign currencies instead of in dollars.

The basic purpose, anxious foreign officials say, would be for the United States to build a hefty cache of deutsche marks, Swiss francs and other foreign funds to be used to make rate-propping "intervention" purchases of dollars on foreign exchange markets.

"A strong body of opinion" backs these calls on the ground that, without much more U.S. support, market pessimism will drag the dollar "so low that everyone would be horrified," says a senior Continental central banker.

The United States did adopt a "more active" intervention policy last month. But U.S. officials stress, their intention is only to counter "disorderly" market conditions, and they are not aiming for any particular set of exchange rates.

The fear of further sharp drops for the dollar reflects the spreading conviction among foreign monetary officials that it will be years before the United States can significantly reduce the deficit in its international trade account, now running at nearly \$30 billion a year.

So far, the foreign advice that the outflow should be countered by U.S. borrowing abroad has

been pressed mainly in confidential sessions, such as central-banker gatherings at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel and the recent five-power economic meeting in Paris. At one such session recently, it was more clear than ever that the others are getting fed up "with still being left to do so much dollar-supporting intervention themselves, one participant reports.

But the concern is beginning to be voiced in public. In a speech last week, Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said the "world is faced painfully" with the question of whether the dollar's support ought to be left only to "uncertain and uncoordinated elements" of private market forces and foreign countries' intervention policies.

One problem the situation poses for foreign countries, he noted, is that in buying dollars they must pump more of their own currency into their domestic economies, risking inflationary increases in their money supplies.

To make any more forceful moves in support of the dollar, foreign aides explain, Washington would need, in Mr. Witteveen's jargon, to engage in some "deliberate financing" of the U.S. trade deficit. Other countries generally "finance" their deficits by drawing on their reserves of dollars. But the United States traditionally does not hold large

stocks of other currencies, relying on other nations to accept and hold dollars.

The United States could easily acquire ample foreign currency reserves in several ways, contends Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank. In addition to still more active use of "swap lines" which must be repaid to foreign central banks within six months or less. He has been suggesting that it could sell some of its securities in other currencies instead of only in dollars.

"The market here would welcome such a transaction," says a well-connected Zurich banker.

In the 1960s, the treasury placed foreign currency bonds directly with foreign governments, including some denominated in a mixture of currencies, known as "Roosevelt bonds" after Robert Roosevelt, an under secretary of the treasury from 1961-1964.

In Washington, there appears to be little enthusiasm for such foreign borrowings. Last week, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said at a press conference: "We have no intention at this time of doing that. We don't think that is necessary." He added that U.S. officials have "discussed with our German colleagues various ways in which we can provide additional resources if they are needed" but that the options "don't at this time include those particular ones."

## France Reports Current Account Deficit Narrows

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—

France recorded a net improvement in its current-account transactions in 1977, a return to equilibrium in long-term capital movements linked to a rise in drawings on foreign borrowings and a slight increase in net official currency reserves, according to provisional figures released today by the Finance Ministry.

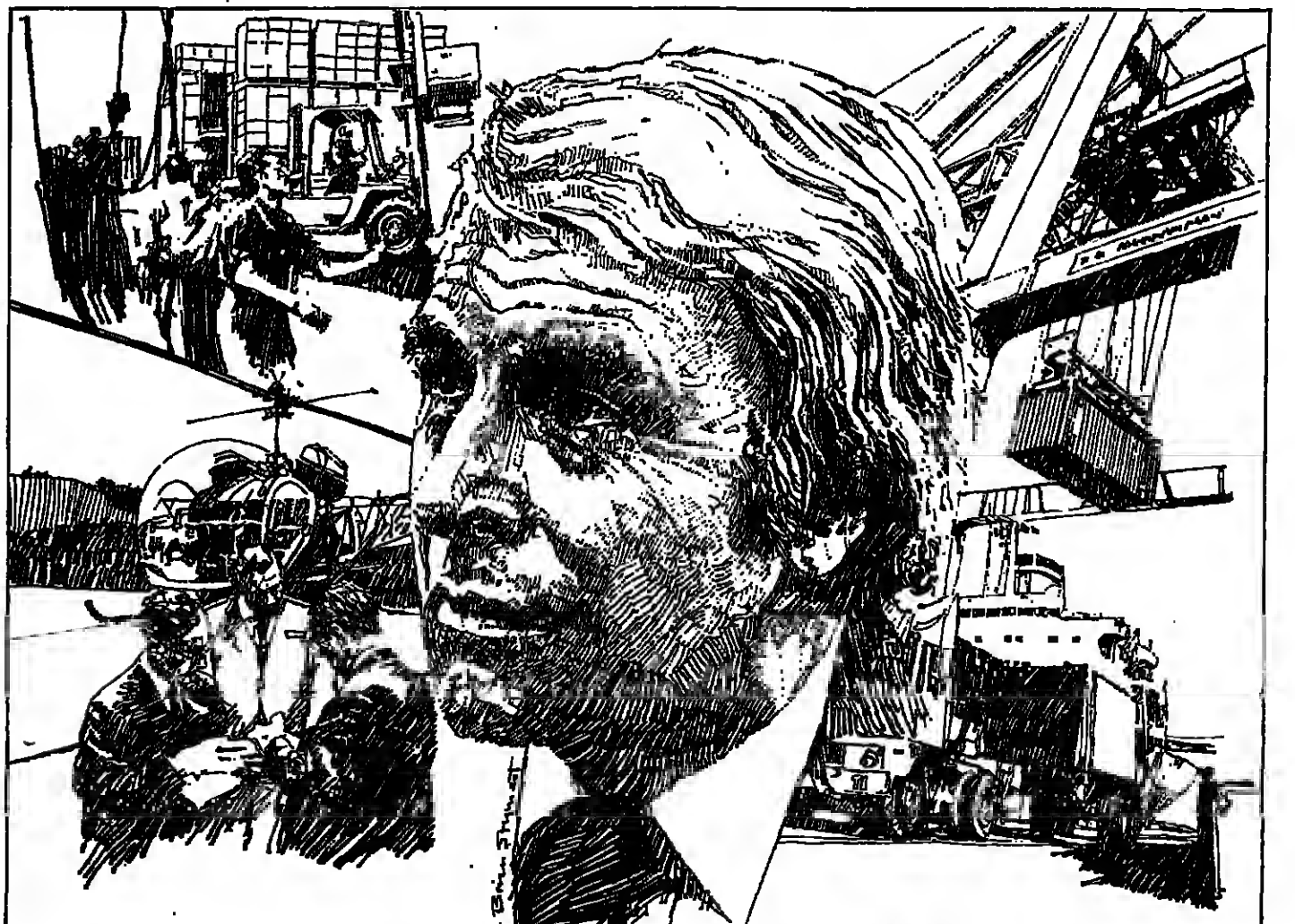
France's current-account deficit narrowed sharply in 1977 to 16.73 billion francs (\$3.59 billion) on an unadjusted basis, from 28.1 billion francs the previous year, the Finance Ministry said.

The merchandise deficit amounted to 13 billion francs, down from 23.7 billion in 1976. Services registered a surplus of 10.8 billion francs, up from a 4.5-billion-franc surplus in 1976.

Transfers showed a deficit of 13.1 billion francs, up from a deficit of 10.9 billion, while capital movements showed a surplus of 5.3 billion francs, down from a surplus of 6.1 billion in 1976.

In the fourth quarter of last year, there was a current-account surplus of 660 million francs on an unadjusted basis, compared with a deficit of 5.89 billion francs in the third quarter, and a deficit of 8.6 billion francs in the year-earlier quarter. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, the fourth-quarter payments figures show a deficit of 1.35 billion francs, compared with deficits of 4.1 billion in the third quarter, and 10.1 billion a year earlier.

The external monetary position improved by 9.84 billion francs during the year, including 4.5 billion francs in foreign reserve and a 5.33-billion-franc reduction in banks' indebtedness.



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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits. Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.



- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Div	Yld	P/E
1394	18	Oct 28	72	61	9	123	13	1105	134	1394	18	Oct 28	72	61	9	123	13	1105	134
1404	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1404	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1414	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1414	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1424	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1424	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1434	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1434	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1444	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1444	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1454	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1454	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1464	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1464	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1474	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1474	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
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1564	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1564	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1574	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1574	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1584	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1584	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1594	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1594	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1604	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1604	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1614	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1614	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1624	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1624	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1634	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1634	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1644	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1644	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
1654	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1654	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
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1974	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	1974	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
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2004	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	2004	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
2014	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	2014	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
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2134	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	2134	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
2144	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	2144	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
2154	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134	2154	18	Disco	30	34	16	123	13	1394	134
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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV      Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA      Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Deutsche Bank AG      Midland Bank Limited      Société Générale de Banque SA      Société Générale (France)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb.27	HIGH-LOW MIDN.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74, 76, 76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE .....	Petrol.	280.28 - 237	322.50	319.50 - 312.50	6	5.0	89.14 - 83.80 - 55.63c	14,774	1st semi-annual '77 net non-consolidated profit = \$68 MF.
BOUYGUES .....	Construct.	417 - 273	398.50	398 - 387	15	5.4	58.73 - 25.92 - 19.24c	600	Expect '77 results to improve. Also dividend increase set.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass/food	522 - 310	328	335 - 330	17	7.2	28.30 - 24.29 - 20.10c	2,332	'77 group consolidated turnover = 12,929 MF (up 18%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping/air trans.	177 - 156.40	733	133 - 130	18	6.8	16.96 - 14.41 - 13.24	1,866	Subsidiary UTA '777 sales = 2,449 MF (+11% vs. 1976).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE ...	Public works	115 - 80.50	91	93.50 - 88.50	4	4.1	11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40c	1,672	New convert. bond issue of 20 MF. Expect to pay same divd. (Fr. 7.50).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	109.50 - 84	108.20	109.00 - 105	6	6.8	10.26 - 15.85 - 14.88c	5,779	New CCF branch opening in Beirut at Garfien Center.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	86	88.00 - 81.70	10	7.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 9.74	4,928	As of January 4, '76, CIC group's customer deposits totalled Fr. 67.8 billion.
CREUSOT-LOIRE .....	Heavy ind.	98 - 4	39.20	56.10 - 53.50	—	13.5	28.13 - 9.82 - 0.56c	3,884	'77 turnover (ex-taxes) = 5,836 MF (+12% vs. 1976).
EURA FRANCE .....	Holding	190 - 124	132.50	149 - 147.10	3	7.2	— - 35.80 - 54.30c	2,193	Sept. 76-Sept. '77 net profit = 44.69 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+66%).
FERODO S.A.F. ....	Equip. Autom.	112 - 296	333	361 - 331	5	5.3	23.02 - 39.27 - 73.81c	1,645	'77 turnover = 1,470 MF (ex-taxes) up 0.2%. Exports = 20%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	192.50 - 165	178.20	170.40 - 177	6	3.1	— - 26.94 - 30.87c	2,306	'76-77 group consolidated turnover = 14,876 MF vs. 14,692 MF for '75-76.
IMETAL .....	Mining	96.18 - 30	34.30	59.70 - 59.60	3	6.4	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.50c	7,944	'777 non-consol. results to approximate those of 1976.
MOET-HENNESSY .....	Beverag.	451.50 - 268	353	359.80 - 351	30	2.4	17.84 - 5.71 - 12.70c	3,158	Estimated '77 consol. turnover = 1,590 MF (+16% vs. 1976).
NORD (Compagnie du) ..	Holding	221.0 - 15	15.65	16.15 - 16	9	9.6	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.22	12,284	'777 net results to at least equal that of 1976 (23 MF).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min.	81 - 62.18	73	76.50 - 75	18	6.6	9.50 - 6.30 - 6.80c	25,497	'77 consol. turnover = 25,972 MF (up 17%). Foreign sales: 50% of total.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	223.50 - 201	278	278 - 255	2	3.7	28.24 - 54.71 - 137.95c	9,444	Expect '77 consol. turnover (ex-taxes) to attain some FF. 42 bil. (+28%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) ...	Petrol.	89.80 - 51.70	56.80	56 - 55	—	10.6	— - - - -	5,450	Due to major overseas effort CFR ranks 26th as exporter.
REDOUTE .....	Mail order	620 - 458	475	477 - 467	18*	2.8	33.87 - 43.55 - 47.84c	786	Group consol. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. 26, '77) = some 2,460 MF (+11.6%).
RHONE-POULENC .....	Chemicals	83.78 - 49.50	56	55.80 - 53.50	9	10.2	14.82 - 8.83 - 4.1c	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).
ROBECO .....	Investm. Comp.	284 - 337.40	362.10	362.80 - 361.80	—	6.9	(not relevant)	25,300	Proposed dist. distribution '77 = 317% in stock (tax free) or Fr. 3.28 cash.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL .....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1475	1678 - 1420	17	1.8	71.76 - 75.78 - 87.48	246	Consol. turn. (ex-taxes) Apr. 1-Dec. 31, '77=43.78 MF vs. 42.54 MF (+12.2%).

(b) Tax credit not included.

Cc Consolidated



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(Continued on next page)

**METAXA** the Greek classic

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**Telex 883412 BNPLNB G**  
**Cables Bancomind London**







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**can Man**

Low Last Chry!

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

Contributions to Canadian funds.

... ..

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Aves Dhabi (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Guinea (air) ... Dr.	3,730.0	1,875.0	1,030.0	New Zealand (air) ...	292.0	144.0	91.0
Aden (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Hong Kong (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Norway (air) ... N.A.R.	576.0	280.0	161.0
Algeria (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	India (air) ...	173.0	173.0	130.0	Philippines (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Africa-French speak.				Indonesia (air) ...	28.0	28.0	114.0	Poland (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Arg. (air) ...	143.0	72.0	60.0	Iran (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Portugal (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Armenia (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Israel (air) ...	173.0	173.0	130.0	Romania (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Australia (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Italy (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	S. Africa (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Bahamas (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Japan (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Singapore (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Belgium (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Korea (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	S. America (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Bombay (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Latvia (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Spain (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Brazil (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Lithuania (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Switzerland (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Bulgaria (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Malaysia (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Taiwan (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Canada (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Mexico (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Thailand (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Ceylon (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Morocco (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Turkey (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Czechoslovakia (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Netherlands (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	U.S.A. (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Danish (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Norway (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	U.S.S.R. (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Denmark (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Poland (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0	Yugoslavia (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0
Dutch (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Portugal (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
Egypt (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Romania (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
Finland (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	S. Africa (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
France (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Singapore (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
Germany (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Spain (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
Greece (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Sweden (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
Great Britain (air) ...	228.0	718.0	60.0	Switzerland (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
				Taiwan (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
				Thailand (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
				Turkey (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
				U.S.A. (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
				U.S.S.R. (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				
				Yugoslavia (air) ...	273.0	256.0	130.0				

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

**This offer valid through April 1, 1978.**











